

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NUMB. XXXI

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1792.

[VOL. V

I have FOR SALE  
EXCELLENT

COTTON

OF the growth of Cumberland, by the large or small quantity, and either with or without the seed.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1792.

I Hereby notify that I will sell the following tracts of land viz. ten thousand acres on the Kentucky River at the mouth of Severn creek; five thousand acres on Gunpowder creek within a few miles of the Big-bone Lick; and fifteen thousand acres on the waters of Licking within about ten or twelve miles of Fort-Washington, on the most reasonable terms, together or in parcels as may suit the purchasers, I will take in payment cash, negroes, cattle, sheep, or horses and mares, and will give a reasonable credit for one half the purchase money on receiving bond and approved security—I will also dispose of two thousand acres of land on the terms above mentioned situated on the dividing ridge between the north fork of Elkhorn and Eagle creek which may with property be immediately settled, any person inclinable to purchase may be shewn the lands by applying to the subscriber.

John Crittenden.

March 12, 1792.

JOHN MOTTEN

Lexington March 10, 1792.

I HAVE a large Quantity of military LAND Warrants—which will dispose of upon reasonable terms for cash or likely horses at cash price.

EDWARD S. THOMAS.

Bairds-Town March, 7, 1792.

FOR SALE

ONE fourth part of Slate Creek Furnace and the land belonging thereto, a good title will be made to the purchaser—will give four years credit.

WALTER BEALL.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Bourbon county, a dark chestnut sorrel filly 14 hands high a star in her forehead off hind foot, white no brand perceivable, appraised to £8.

(A) JOHN NEALE.

JOSEPH THORNTON, formerly a Soldier, under General George Rogers Clark, on the Western Waters, is living, and will apply to the Printer hereof, he will hear of some thing to his advantage. Lexington.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Bourbon, near Licking on Wood's run, a bay Mare, four years old, branded R on the near buttock, a few white hairs in her forehead, 13 hands 3 inches high, a short tail, trotti; Appraised to £8.

(S)

John Brown.

Whereas I purchased a tract of Land, of Jonathan Milholon, of Bourbon county, and he has my Bond in his hands for thirty five pounds payable in Cattle and Horses bearing date the 18th of December 1791, and due the first day of April ensuing; and finding he cannot make me a right agreeable to contract, I do forwarn all persons from trading or taking an assignment of said bond for I will not pay it until such times as he complies with his contract and then I am ready to discharge the same.

Daniel Harrow.

Bourbon, March 24, 1792.

AS the time for which the present teacher of the Lexington SCHOOL is employed, expires on the last of May next; and as he has informed the Trustees that his health is so far declined that he cannot continue any longer, therefore

WANTED

A Teacher to take charge of said School from the first day of June next, who can come well recommended for his abilities as an English Teacher, as also for his morals, and none other need apply.

By order of the Trustees,

Lexington March 28, 1792.

FURRS

THE highest price given for BEAVER, OTTER, RACCOON, FOX, WILD-CAT and MUSKRAT skins. By MONTGOMERY BELL, at his Hat Manufactory in Lexington.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Boons Station in Fayette county a Roan mare, near 4 feet 4 inches high 6 years old, bald face, no brand perceivable, appraised to £3.

Peter Ringo.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Wm. Leavy; and all those who have any just demands, will please to present them to said Leavy, who is authorized to settle the same.

J. DUNCAN.

A. SCOTT & Co.

AT their STORES in Lexington & Paris have now on hand a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Iron-mongery, Saddlery, and Queens-ware—which they will exchange for Bear, Otter, Beaver, Raccoon, and Fox skins, Country made Linen and Sugar. Lexington March 1st 1792.

THE partnership of TEGARDEN and M'CULLOUGH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and as they are both obliged to leave the district immediately, and will be absent for some time, they have appointed Mr. James M'Kennie to transact their business, during their absence, who will receive any debts due to them, and give proper acquittances.

TEGARDEN & M'CULLOUGH, Lexington, March 15, 1792. 6w  
FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near Lexington, about the 1st of July last, a small roan horse, 8 or 9 years old; branded on the near shoulder W and buttock H, has a blaze in his face, all his feet white and is sunk in the Crest, had on a good bell fastened with a black leather strap—whoever brings said horse to Mrs. M'Connell's mill, shall have the above reward paid by me Isaac Wilson.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has established a Hat Manufactory, at Major Robert Wilmot's, (the place lately occupied by Capt. John Gran,) on the road leading from Lexington to Bourbon, where he intends carrying it on in its various branches. Ladies and Gentlemen may be supplied on a short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The public's most humble servant.

RICHARD WILMOT.

N. B. The highest price given for FURS—Cash, young Cows and Sheep, will be received in payment for HATS.

R. W.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Bourbon county, on Townsend, a bay horse 14 hands and a half 15 years old, with a crooked star, and some white on 2 of his feet, appraised to £5.10.

Abel Carlton,



89  
SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the first Session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the 24th day of October, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-one.

*An act for making further and more effectual Provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the battalion of artillery now in service be completed according to the establishment, and that the two regiments of infantry now in service be completed to the number of nine hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians each.

And be it further enacted, that there shall be raised for a term not exceeding three years, three additional regiments each of which, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall consist of nine hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians. And that one of the said regiments be organized in the following manner; that is to say, two battalions of infantry, each of which, exclusively of the commissioned officers shall consist of three hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians; and one squadron of light dragoons which exclusively of the commissioned officers shall consist of three hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians; and that it shall be a condition in the enlistment of the said dragoons, to serve as dismounted dragoons, whenever they shall be ordered thereto: That the organization of the said squadron of light dragoons shall be as follows, to wit: one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon's mate, and four troops, each of which shall consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier, one saddler, one trumpeter, and sixty-nine dragoons; and the President may arm the said troops as he shall think proper.

Provided, always, and be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to organize the said five regiments of infantry, and the said corps of horse and artillery, as he shall judge expedient, diminishing the number of corps, or taking from one corps and adding to another; as shall appear to him proper, so that the whole number of officers and men shall not exceed the limits prescribed: Provided, That the said three regiments shall be discharged as soon as the United States shall be at peace with the Indian tribes.

And be it further enacted, that the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said three regiments, shall be enlisted for the term of three years, unless previously discharged.

And be it further enacted, That every recruit, who shall be enlisted by virtue of this act, shall receive eight dollars bounty, and the same shall be made up to the non-commissioned of-

ficers, privates and musicians now in service, who have enlisted for three years, since the passing of the act, entitled, "An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States."

And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers, who shall be employed to recruit for the military establishment shall be entitled to receive, for every recruit duly enlisted and mustered, two dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the monthly pay of the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, on the military establishment of the United States, and of the three regiments authorized by this act, shall be in future; as follows, free of all deductions, to wit:—

GENERAL STAFF.—A major general, one hundred and sixty six dollars; a brigadier general, one hundred and four dollars; quartermaster, one hundred dollars; adjutant, to do also the duty of inspector, seventy five dollars; chaplain fifty dollars; surgeon seventy dollars; deputy quartermaster, fifty dollars; aid de camp, in addition to his pay in the line, twenty four dollars; brigade major, to act also as deputy inspector, in addition to his pay in the line, twenty four dollars; principal artificer, forty dollars; second artificer, twenty six dollars.—REGIMENTAL.—Lieutenant colonel commandant, seventy five dollars; major, commandant of artillery, and major of dragoons, fifty five dollars; paymaster in addition to his pay in the line, ten dollars; quartermaster in addition to his pay in the line, eight dollars; adjutant, in addition to his pay in the line, ten dollars; majors of infantry, fifty dollars; captains forty dollars; lieutenants, twenty six dollars; ensigns and cornets, twenty dollars; surgeons, forty five dollars;—mates, thirty dollars; sergeant majors and quartermaster sergeants, seven dollars senior musicians, six dollars; corporals, five dollars; privates, three dollars; musicians, four dollars; artificers allowed to the infantry, light dragoons, and artillery, and included as privates, eight dollars; matrons and nurses in the hospital, eight dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the rations, or money in lieu thereof, for the commissioned, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the additional troops herein mentioned, shall be the same as described in the aforesaid act, entitled, "An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States," and in the act passed in the third session of the first Congress entitled "An act for raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment of the United States, and for making farther provision for the protection of the frontiers."

And be it further enacted, That the forage to be allowed to the officers of the additional regiments authorized by this act, be the same as described by the acts before mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That the allowance of cloathing for non-commissioned officers and privates of the infantry of the said three regiments,

shall be the same, as is by law established: that suitable cloathing be provided for the cavalry, and adapted to the nature of the service, and conformed as nearly as may be, to the value of the cloathing allowed to the infantry and artillery.

And be it further enacted, That all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said three regiments, shall take the same oaths, shall be governed by the same rules and regulations, and in cases of disabilities, shall receive the same compensations, as are described in the before mentioned act, entitled "An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States."

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to forbear to raise, or to discharge after they shall be raised, the whole or any part of the said three additional regiments, in case events shall in his judgment render his doing so consistent with the public safety.

And be it further enacted, that the President be, and he hereby is authorized, from time to time, to call into service, and for such periods as he may deem requisite, such number of cavalry as, in his judgment, may be necessary for the protection of the frontiers: Provided, That non-commissioned officers shall not be allowed more than one dollar per day, nor the privates more than seventy five cents per day, each person finding his horse, arms and accoutrements, and at his own risque, and twenty five cents per day in lieu of rations and forage, provided he furnish himself therewith.

And be it further enacted, That the President alone be, and he hereby is authorized to appoint, for the cavalry so to be engaged, the proper commissioned officers, who shall not exceed in number and rank, the proportions, assigned to the said three regiments, and whose pay and other allowances shall not, exclusively of fifty cents per day for the use and risque of their own horses, exceed those of officers of corresponding rank in the said regiments.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized, in case he shall deem the measure expedient, to employ such number of the Indians, and for such compensations as he may think proper provided the said compensations do not, in the whole, exceed twenty thousand dollars.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, March the fifth, 1792.

G. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

L O N D O N, July 30.

A MORE dangerous and inflammatory libel against the Constitution of this country never existed, than in some writings recommended to public perusal by the republican clubs in this metropolis: If a Printer was legally



punished for a libel on the memory of King William, what do the authors of these publications merit; Men who have democracy always in their mouths, and from whose hearts the idea of rebellion is never absent.

The revolution society have it in contemplation to open a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument in Smithfield to the memory of Wat Tyler, on the very spot where Walsworth, the Mayor of London put that arch fiend of democracy to death.

It was very natural for the Prince of Wales to set his face against the revolution dinner people. Those whose joy at the demolition of a crowned head in France, on the principles of democracy, would make no scruple to trample upon the crown worn by a British sovereign under the idea of republicanism. Their ancestors murdered Charles the First, and to this day the successors celebrate the 30th January, in honor of the horrid regicide then committed. Can such men be called friends to the British constitution?

The consternation of Messrs. Priestley, Paine, and Co, at the resistance of the people to the doctrines of republicanism, is great indeed. Every shadow of hope is now departed, and we shall hear no more of the rights of man.

As a conquered rebellion strengthens the hands of government, so the late triumph of the British constitution over the feeble efforts of a set of desperate democrats will ensure peace and prosperity to our present government.

November 19.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 13.

"On Sunday a curious circumstance took place in the Chapel Royal. Whilst their Majesties were assisting at mass, and in the moment of the elevation of the host, a person dressed in black, a man between 40 and 50 years of age, decent in his appearance, stood up while every one else was kneeling, and with a loud voice, addressed himself to his Majesty in these words; *"Sire Je demande la justice contre M. Desforts!"*—"Sire, I demand justice against M. Desforts!" He held a paper in his hand, which he presented to his Majesty. Every eye was turned on the King, and the person who had thus disturbed the service. The King with great complacency, said to the man, *"Cele ne te appartient pas."*—"This does not belong to me—or you—address yourself properly to me."—The guards at the same moment entered and took the person away. I have not been able to learn his name or story.

Two hundred men of the Spanish regiment of Galice have deserted into France. They marched with their drums at their head. Along the Frontiers, several Spaniards are moving into the French territory attracted by their air of freedom which they breathe there.

BOSTON, January 11.

Of the Corps Diplomatique, in Portugal none support a more elegant style than Col. Humphreys; the Resident from the United States; and in his attention to his countrymen none can exceed him. His domestics are Americans—his state coach was made at Philadelphia and is drawn by four beautiful American horses. His Excellency, we understand, is shortly to be married to an accomplished young lady, of Lisbon, possessed of an immense fortune. "The fair reward the brave."

ALBANY, Feb. 6.

By a gentleman who passed thro' this town on Friday, on his way to the seat of government, from Niagara, which place he left the 18th ult. we have received the following serious information which may be depended on. He says the British have 2 new schooners which were launched last summer carrying each 18 six pounders and a gally carrying a 32 pounder in the bow, all laying at Detroit; and that they are collecting materials at the same place for bunding a large ship immediately—that 25000 barrels more of provisions and ammunition have passed the carrying places Niagara this fall, than any year since the peace—for what purpose time will unfold—It will be but justice, however, to add, that our informant was in the garrison at Niagara soon after the defeat of our army—and that the British officers appeared to sympathize in our misfortune with a great deal of sincerity. It is supposed that nest of implacable bloody-minded loyalists who are strung along upon the great lakes have been the principal cause of exciting such a general spirit for war among the Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.

Letters from Portugal say, that the measures resolved upon by the Supreme Council to preserve the Empire from the principles now prevailing in France, are observed with the greatest rigor. It is not only prohibited to read French newspapers, pamphlets, &c. but any even upon similar matters, or the least partial interference, whether for or against the National Assembly, is treated as a crime. Several persons, both foreigners and natives, have been seized for transgressing those laws. The French Ambassador has lately desired the Court to deliver up a Frenchman of quality, whom he knew to have been seized for speaking his thoughts with too much freedom. The Court desired the Ambassador to rescue the victim from the hands of any jurisdiction where he should find him. The strictest and most diligent search has been made on the part of the Ambassador; but he being unable to find the ill-fated object any where

matters must rest as they are. Orders have been sent to the frontiers, and to all the harbors of the kingdom, to suffer no strangers to enter the country, nor go on shore without his having been previously examined; and some strangers must in similar cases, obtain a special permission from the Court. The Portuguese troops are to hold themselves in a state of complete readiness. It is reported, that the Court of Madrid has requested an army of 12,000 auxiliaries from the Queen, to which her Majesty is said to have answered, that the present crisis of the affairs of the kingdom render it dangerous to send off any troops, whose presence was more than ever necessary to maintain peace: her Majesty, however, was ready, in case the cabinet of Madrid should require to send subsidies in money to defray the expenses of raising and maintaining twelve thousand men. All the civil departments have received orders speedily to collect all standing debts, to furnish the Royal Treasury with sufficient sums for any emergency.

[London paper.

FEBRUARY, 20.

We hear from Windsor, Vermont, that enlisting orders have been received in that state, to raise recruits for the Western army, and that a rendezvous was to be opened at Bennington about the 29th ultimo.

The gallant General STARKS, in the Indian wars previous to the revolution, commanded a company of rangers, composed of hardy huntsman, who could endure the cold, fatigue; and knew how to fight the Indians in their own way. When he was told that we sustained a heavy loss in the late defeat of our frontier army, he replied, that he lamented the fall of so many excellent officers but could not think the country sustained any loss by the killing of TWO-DOLLAR-MEN.

LEXINGTON, April 14.

Last week, the Indians stole a number of Horses from the neighbourhood of Limestone; they were pursued by 26 men under Captains Kenton and McIntire, who came up with them about 40 miles up the Little Miami, and attacked them in the night in their encampment: the Indians returned the fire instantly, by which it is supposed they had discovered our men previous to the attack; after a smart fire, our men thought proper to retreat, and in the dark got separated, 6 only had got home when the last accounts left Limestone.

We are informed 13 men were killed by the Indians at fort Jefferson, last week.



\*\*\*\*\*  
 SACRED TO THE MUSES.  
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ON THE WORD LAST.

**P**AINFUL source of many sorrow!

Sound precluding hopes to-morrow!  
 Sad finisher of life's repast!

What shadows all our joys appear,  
 When thou com'st lagging in the rear,

And whispering, tell'st thou art  
 the LAST!

Whate'er is given us from above,  
 Blessings of friendship or of love,  
 Thy baleful shade doth overcast;  
 The tears that parting cheeks be-  
 strew,

The broken voice that sobb'd—adieu,  
 Belong to thee! thou cruel LAST,

Time on his rapid pinions flies;  
 The world recedes before our eyes,

And awful death approaches fast!  
 Revolving suns each year proclaim

The solemn hour that bear thy name  
 Thou dread formidable LAST!

Yet, that I may not shrink from thee  
 Let virtue keep my bosom free

From dread of future and of past,  
 Then when my transient day is o'er,

And life exhausted yields no more,  
 I need not fear thy moment

LAST

Circular.

Fort-Washington April 2d, 1792.

Sir,

**W**ILLING to spare the effusion of human blood, where it may be done consistently with the rights and interests of the Nation, and moved by that humanity which distinguishes his name, the President of the United States, has determined to give the misled and deluded Tribes of Belligerent Savages, a last opportunity to save themselves, by an honorable and substantial peace.

For this purpose, messengers have been dispatched to their several Towns with overtures of accommodation, and as it is deeply interesting in every point of view, that whilst these overtures are pending, offensive measures should cease on the part of the United States, in every quarter. **IT IS ORDERED**, by the Honorable the Secretary of War, that you and the Militia under your command do forbear all hostility, other than what may be rendered necessary in your own defence, until the further pleasure of the President of the United States be made known: of which you will be pleased to take notice and govern yourself accordingly.

I have the honor to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient and  
 Most humble servant,  
**JAMES WILKINSON**, Lieut. col.  
 comd't. 2d, U. S. Regt.  
 Commanding the troops of the U.S.  
 Western Department.

**A**LL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an Assignment on a bond given in favour of Philip Thurman and Richard Thurman for £180, payable on the 10th of the next, as they have failed in complying with their obligation to do, and in consequence of which I gave the above bond.

Elizabeth Gouge.

March 31, 1792. (2w ¶)

**W**ANTED a few thousand acres of continental military land warrants, for which the highest price will be given by

**JOHN MOYLAN.**

Lexington, April 7, 1792.

FOR SALE

**F**IVE hundred acres of land, part of the tract whereon I now live, with valuable improvements thereon, viz. a good dwelling house, stone spring house and several other useful houses, Saw and Gristmill, a number of good springs about fifty acres of cleared land—cash and negroes will be taken in payment, for terms apply to me on the premises.

John Grant.

N. Elkhorn Woodford county,  
 March 26 1792.

N. Elkhorn.

**I** HAVE just started a pair of F. Burr Stones, for the purpose of grinding Flour; I have good Cloths, and a good Miller. Those therefore that will favour me with their custom (if their Wheat is good,) may expect good Flour.

I am the Publics

Humble Servant,

**TOLIVER CRAIG.**

\* 3 if.

A PAPER MILL.

**T**HE Subscribers inform the Public, that they have undertaken the building a PAPER MILL, at Craig's Pulling Mill, Woodford County. They flatter themselves they will be able to supply the District with Paper the ensuing Winter, if the Public will be so obliging to save their Rags for that purpose, without which (we need not inform them) the Mill will be useless. We therefore earnestly request the consideration of the people, to encourage so useful a branch of business, by encouraging the less thoughtful part, (servants, &c.) to save them; and that as soon as possible, proper plans will be adopted for collecting them, and a generous price given.

**CRAIG, PARKERS & Co.**

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber a small bay mare about 11 years old same saddle spots branded with a stirrup iron all round, appraised to £. 4 10.

Elias Browning

70

JUST ARRIVED.

And now opening at Lexington and the other stores of

**ELLIOTT AND WILLIAMS**

In Kentucky a general assortment of

MERCHANDISE 3

Amongst which are

**B**ARR IRON assorted, SMITH'S ANVILS and VISES, CASTINGS. NAILS assorted. WINDOW-GLASS 8 by 10. COTTON and WOOL CARDS,—Corn and course Linen are wanted at the above Stores.

**ELLIOTT & WILLIAMS.**

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber near Woodford Courthouse, a white heifer with some black spots mostly about her neck, marked with a crop in the left and upper ear. Appraised to £ 1 7.

Also, a bay mare, about 14 hands high two hind feet white, blaze in her face, neither docked nor branded. Appraised to £ 4 10.

Isaac Morris.

April 20, 1792.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber on Paint Lick creek two Sorrel Mares (to wit) one yellow sorrel judged to be six years old last spring, about four feet nine inches high, a star in her forehead, both her hind feet white and a few white hairs on the right side of her head supposed to be caused by a halter, no brand perceivable. Appraised to £ 8.

The other a red sorrel, judged to be two years old last spring, about four feet six inches high, a star in her forehead, neither docked nor branded perceivable. Appraised to £ 5.

Sharrard Willis.

December 31, 1791.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to the owners of entries on the the Western waters that the Act of Assembly giving further time to survey the same will expire next December, and they cannot expect any further indulgence, as we shall come under a new Government before that time. (11w)

**T**O be let at public vendue, on Saturday the 21st inst. on ground rent for 99 years the front of the Presbyterian meeting house lot in the town of Lexington, the terms of renting together with the size of the lots will be made known on that day by the

Trustees for the Congregation

LEXINGTON, Printed by J. Bradford